# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 57 .- No. 6.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1826. [Price 6d.



"There never was a period in the history of this country, when "all the great interests of the nation were, at the same time, in so thriving a condition." KING'S SPEECH, 3d FEB. 1825.

" prices must, at no distant day, send the gold out of the Country."

MR. COBBETT, (Reg.) 12th Feb. 1825.

"There ARE PERSONS, who imagine, that our PROSPERITY
"IS NOT PERMANENT; but the House will, I am sure, concur
"with me in opinion, that it rests on the MOST SOLID FOUNDA"TION."

MR. ROBINSON, MARCH, 1825.

# LECTURES TO MECHANICS.

# Vinequent side tody the LECTURE III. Il lia he took edy si sid's

On the Opening of the "Collective Wisdom," otherwise called (by all stupid Jack-Asses) the "Imperial Parliament," which has recently ordained, for our Sins, "Imperial Weights and Measures."

Kensington, 3 o'clock of the morning, 3d February 1826.

GENTLEMEN. STATE MAN MINE COMMENT

52. In my two last Lectures, I addressed you on matters that belong to all nations and to all

times. My remarks applied to the general principles relating to money, and the effect of money upon prices. This present Lecture will belong (bappits for the rest of

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CORDETT, No. 183, Fleet-street, [ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

and "Imperial" nation only. You the tone of this Government is have, as well as others, been witnesses of what has now been in what is called, the "Commercial World"; but which is, in fact, a mass of gamblers as barefaced, as wicked, as mischievous, in the world. The affair has, in short, for many years past, been one great and universal bubble, arising out of the necessities of the Government, which necessities have arisen out of its efforts to prevent justice being done to the great body of the people, by giving them their fair portion in the great power of making laws. This is the root of all the evil; but, at present, I must confine my observations to the poison, the destruction, dropped from the branches of this dreadful tree.

53. I beg you to look at the the head of this Lecture. There you see the waggings of the Goverument just a twelvemonth ago.

mankind) to this now miserable In one short twelvementh, how changed! It was then drunk with prosperity; it is now drooping, going on, for about three months, hanging its head, and would be hiding its face if it could, in adversity. Not only was the King advised to put forth the bragging speech of which my motto conand as disgraceful as ever existed tains an extract, but Mr. Robinson, after I had, in my commentary upon that speech, proved that the pretended prosperity was false; even after this, Mr. Ro-BINSON, one of the Ministers, whom you have to work to help pay his very ample salary; this man, in the face of this "Collective Wisdom," had the folly or the impudence (call it which you will) to assert, that this prosperity rested upon the most solid foundation. It is only eleven months since he made that assertion. Now, then, let us hear what these same Ministers have advised the mottos which I have placed at King to say in February, 1826. I shall insert this speech at full length, numbering the paragraphs. for the sake of reference, and to

save time in transcribing. A part jout the reach of direct Parliamentary of the speech is of no more interest to us than a speech of the Great Mogul would be. It relates to matters about which we need care nothing; but that part which relates to the pecuniary concerns of the country is deeply interesting to every soul in that country; for, upon the measures which will be taken with regard to these matters, it depends whether we are to have peace or confusion in England.

# " My Lords and Gentlemen,

- 1. "We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has seen with regret the embarrassment which has occurred in the pecuniary transactions of the country, since the close of the last Session of Parliament.
- 2. "This embarrassment did not arise from any Political Events, either at home or abroad: it was not produced by any unexpected demand upon the Public Resources: nor by the apprehension of any interruption to the general tranquillity.
- 3. " Some of the causes to which this evil must be attributed. lie with

interposition, nor can security against the recurrence of them be found, unless in the experience of the sufferings which they have occasioned.

- 4. "But to a certain portion of this evil, correctives at least, if not effectual remedies, may be applied; and his Majesty relies upon your wisdom to devise such measures as may tend to protect both private and public interests against the like sudden and violent fluctuations, by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the country.
- 5. " His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and, generally, from all Foreign Princes and States, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards his Majesty. His Majesty on his part is constant and unwearied in his endeavours to reconcile conflicting interests, and to recommend and cultivate peace both in the Old World and in the New.
- 6. " His Majesty commands us to inform you, that, in pursuance of this policy, his Majesty's mediation has been successfully employed in the conclusion of a Treaty between the Crowns of Portugal and Brazil, by which the relations of friendly intercourse long interrupted between two kindred nations, have been restored, and the independence of the Brazilian Empire has been formally acknowledged.

- 7. "His Majesty loses no opportunity of giving effect to the principles of Trade and Navigation, which have received the sanction of Parliament, and of establishing them as far as possible, by engagements with Foreign Powers.
- 8. "His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, a copy of a Convention, framed on these principles, which has recently been concluded between his Majesty and the King of France; and of a similar Convention, with the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh.
- 9. "His Majesty has likewise directed to be laid before you a Copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the Republic of Colombia, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the close of the last Session. For the carrying into effect some of the stipulations of this Treaty, his Majesty will have need of your assistance.
- has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India: but the operations of the last campaign, through the bravery of the forces of his Majesty, and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their Commanders, have been attended with uniform success, and his Majesty trusts that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant pried, to an

- honourable and satisfactory pacification.
- 11. "His Majesty's attention has been directed to the consideration of several measures, recommended in the last Session of Parliament, for improving the condition of Ireland.
- 12. "The industry of that part of the United Kingdom, his Majesty has the satisfaction of acquainting you, is in a course of gradual and general advancement—an advancement mainly to be attributed to that state of tranquillity which now happily prevails throughout all the Provinces of Ireland.

## " Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

- 13. "His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the Year to be prepared and laid before you.
- 14. "They have been framed with an anxious desire to avoid every expenditure beyond what the necessary demands of the public service may require.
- 15. "His Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you, that the Produce of the Revenue, in the last year, has fully justified the expectations entertained at the commencement of it.

# " My Lords and Gentlemen.

16. "His Majesty deeply laments the injurious effects which the late pecuniary crisis must have entailed upon many branches of the Com-, into a composition called a King's merce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

17. " But his Majesty confidently believes, that the temporary check which Commerce and Manufactures may at this moment experience, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, neither impair the great sources of our wealth, nor impede the growth of national prosperity."

54. The first paragraph merely informs us that the King is sorry for the bursting which has taken place in the bubble. I do not know why he should be sorry for it, seeing that, as I have shown you in the last Lecture, these makers of paper-money had been permitted to usurp his great prerogative of making money for his people. However, we are to take these expressions as expressions of the Ministers; and that they are sorry for the bursting of this bubble, there can be very little

thing never before found its way in contradiction to that which it

Speech. Here are three negative assertions; three assertions made before-hand, in contradiction to assumed assertions in the affirmative, neither of which assertions any man ever had made or thought of. This paragraph is as low, as mean in idea and in manner; as vulgar and common-place; as threadbare, and, in every respect, as destitute of all dignity as the lowest of all low paragraphs that we see in the very lowest of newspapers. Who ever ascribed the bursting of the bubble to "political events"? Who ever ascribed it to any sudden demand upon the taxes! Who ever ascribed it to any supposition that war was approaching? On the contrary, is it not perfectly notorious, that, in every newspaper in the kingdom, it has been repeated week by week, and day by day, that it was a panic without a cause? Why, therefore, antici-55. The second paragraph has pate just the contrary of this? the merit of novelty; for such a Why put forward these assertions their senses.

brings us to something about the would happen; there was nobody ascribe the bursting of the bubble. mouths and make them hang their tell us what they are; but they tell us that some of them lie without the reach of direct Parliamentary interposition. It is a pity the causes these were. There appears to have been nobody present to tell them, at least there had not been when my reporter came away; nobody to tell them, that

was notorious had never been ut- | boasted, and that, too, in a manner tered nor thought of? There seems the most insolent towards me, who something so perfectly childish in had given them such constant and this, that really one would almost timely warning of the consequences suppose that the embarrassments of these very Acts of Parliament; of these miserable Ministers had and who had, full two years ago, nearly, or quite, bereft them of told them that that would happen which has now happened, and told 56. Paragraph number three, them also the manner in which it causes, to which these Ministers to tell them this, to shut up their They do not, indeed, attempt to heads abashed. However, they describe the causes; they do not proceed in this same paragraph to say that there can be no security against the recurrence of some of these causes of mischief, "unless in the experience of the that they did not tell us which of " sufferings which they have oc-" casioned." The plain meaning of this is, that the dealers of all sorts and the paper-money makers, must take better care for the future; that they must not speculate, the causes were the work of their as the gambling is called; that own hands; that the causes were they must not "over-trade," as this to be found in Acts of Parlia- same gambling is, at other times, ment of their own proposing, and called; that they must not put out of the effects of which Acts of so much paper-money; and hence Parliament they themselves had we are to infer, that it is the fault of these gamblers that has caused |could never extricate the country to be inferred. fault belongs to them. This is a most unjustifiable course of proceeding. In the first place, their measures, which have, at last, produced the bursting of the bubble, were adopted for the express purpose of adding to the quantity of paper-money; next, this addition to the paper-money, of necessity, produced the gambling; next, I told them, over and over again, that this addition to the papermoney would produce these fatal consequences; and, in answer to me, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON

the bursting of the bubble; and from its difficulties. This, gentlenot at all the fault of the Govern- men, is always to be borne in mind; ment. The Ministers have not these Ministers were warned of the impudence to assert this; the danger, when, in 1822, they but this is what they leave re-opened the flood-gates of paper-They would money. In 1624, they bragged of have us to believe that they are the prosperity that the paperblameless; that no part of the money had produced. This Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON taunted us, insulted us, with his glorious prosperity, "dispensed," as he called it, "by the wisdom of Parliament." There was then no talk about over-speculation and over-trading: all was then prosperity, and permanent prosperity. too; and every man was abused who ventured to say that the "Imperial Parliament" was not the wisest body in the world. What right have these Ministers now, then, to attempt to throw the cause of the mischief upon the gamblers congratulated the Parliament on themselves? They created the the wisdom and beneficence of its cause of the gambling; they cremeasures, and calumniated me, ated it with their eyes open; they amongst others who thought with bragged of the gambling, as proofs me, because we had said that the of prosperity; and now, while Parliament, as now constituted, they snugly keep their places and

in wealth, arising from taxes Are men to have power, hoscrewed from the people; while nours, heaps of wealth, all destarved at the same time, and virtuous families have been, in the space of a few months, bereft of a competence, and plunged into poverty; while they are thus at their ease, they turn round upon the gamblers, of whose proceedings they had before bragged as evidences of prosperity, and tell them that the fault is their's, and tell the whole of this beggared people that there is no security against the recurrence of such things, " except that " experience of their sufferings"! And this, in addition to all the rest which it has borne, this trodden-

their salaries; while they wallow istence but in empty name? they sit at their grand dinners, rived from the public labour and knowing that millions are half- fortune, and when that public is plunged into misery by their that hundreds of thousands of deeds, are they to turn round and say, "it is your own fault"? It is notorious to the world, that their measures produced the masses of paper-money, the foreign loans, the dealings in cotton, all those things which have finally bursted as so many bubbles. It is notorious that they were duly warned of those consequences; it is notorious, that they bragged of these consequences as proofs of national prosperity; and are they now to turn round and throw the fault " which is to come from the upon the gamblers ! The immediate cause of the bursting of the bubble has been the drawing in of the paper of the Bank of Engdown nation has to undergo, while land. They were told, so long these men still feast, and hector, ago as March, 1824, that this and command! What! is there drawing in must take place, or to be no responsibility then? Is that another Bank Restriction must that much-talked-of security for take place. They were told, that the people never to have an ex- when this drawing in took place,

there would be a blowing up of these very men? If we endure ful ruin and confusion. They these men still to have the tre-March, 1824. It was not only their hands, what are we not told them, but it was proved to doomed to suffer; and, if we sithem, as clearly as fact ever lently acquiesce, what sufferings were proved by argument in are there in the long catalogue of the world. They were most human misfortunes which we do earnestly prayed to beware of their danger. My words were, "Your Small-note Bill will soon " begin to send the gold out of " the country: this will produce " another stoppage at the Bank " of Engiand, or a blowing-up of "the Country Bankers." This is what they were told on the 6th to be suffered to go off with a whimpering story about "causes out of their reach"; and are we, in good earnest; are we become so intolerably base as to suffer them to tell us that the community must have security for the future in those lessons of ruin

the country banks, and most dread- this; if the Parliament suffer were told all this on the 6th of mendous powers of mischief in not deserve!

57. Paragraph number three very graciously informs us that, to a certain portion of the evil, a "corrective" may be applied. What this corrective is to be, we are not told in the speech; but, some vague notion of it may be gathered, from the speeches of of March, 1824. God knows, it the Ministers. It is a new scheme was often enough repeated to of paper-money; and we may be them, and, are they, after all this, very well assured that it has in store for us only a new series of miseries. As far as one can judge at present, the object of this scheme, is merely to give a secarity to the holders of Banknotes, that they shall not finally lose the amount of those notes by the breaking of bankers. How which have been taught them by inefficient to any good purpose,

discribably despicable such a how the public "service" can rescheme is, I shall by-and-by, perhaps, have time to show, before I conclude the present Lecture, and when I have had an opportunity of seeing the report of the speeches of the Ministers. In the meanwhile, let us come to those remaining paragraphs of the speech which are worthy of our notice.

58. Paragraph fourteen tells us that the estimates for the year have been "framed with an anxious " desire to avoid every expendi-"ture beyond what the necessary " demands of the public service " may require." I am very glad to hear this, because I am decidedly of opinion that there is not an honest man in the whole kingdom who will not say that this is no time for the building of palaces for Secretaries of State or for any body else, and that hundreds and hundreds of men may be much better employed than in drawing up taxes from the miserable towns and villages to make gardens and

how stupid, how childish, how in- | Achilles. Can any man tell me quire these enormous expenses? And, if no man can tell me this, and if these expenses be not at once put an end to, how will this " anxious desire" be proved to be sincere? For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying that ten millions a year might at once be saved without doing any one thing that could by possibility injure the public service, or that could have the smallest tendency to lessen the splendour necessary to the dignity of the throne of a King of England. The nation is bleeding at every pore. Merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, farmers, landowners, are all trembling for their property. Such a mass of mental misery never was before experienced by any people under the sun; while a state of halfstarvation is notoriously that in which the great body of the lahouring classes exist. These are facts which no man will attempt esplanades round the statue of to deny; and, with these facts being of palaces proceed!

59. The fifteenth paragraph tells us that the King has the satisfaction to inform the House that the revenue for the last year is as great as it was expected to be at the commencement of the year. Well, if this be satisfactory to the King, God forbid that any attempt of mine should tend to deprive him of the satisfaction; and, therefore, I will leave that matter for comment another time, if such comment should be called for,

60. The sixteenth paragraph tells us, that the King deeply laments the injurious effects of the " late pecuniary crisis." I wonder it had not been " late panic"; but that, I suppose, was become a little too vulgar. The crisis is a pretty long crisis. It has been going on for the last thirteen years. The fits growing, however, stronger and stronger, as the crisis advances; and, I humbly give it as my opinion, that it is by no means a late crisis, but a present crisis; and I think it very proba-

fore us, shall we still see the build- | ble, that the proceedings of last night will greatly add to the terror, the turmoil, and the confusion already existing.

> 61. In paragraph seventeen, we are consoled by his Majesty's confident belief, that the "temporary" check which commerce and manufactures now experience, will, "under the blessing of Di-" vine Providence, neither impair "the great sources of our wealth. " nor impede, the growth of na-"tional prosperity." Good God! did man ever before read or hear of the like of this! However, as far as a reliance on Divine Providence is concerned, we ought always to recollect, that, to have the aid of Providence, we must not, like the clown in the fable. lie down and pray; but, while we exercise our devotions, clap our shoulders to the wheel. Providence gives nothing to those who will not bestir themselves. It says, "Do this, and you shall prosper." So that, here is something for us to do; as well as to pray for; and, the first thing which we have to

his Majesty so " deeply laments."

which, however, I cannot take my leave without observing, that never, since I was born, did my eyes fall upon a document conveying an idea of less talent, of less mental capacity, or less dignity of feeling. It is a poor, paltry, drivelling, tremulous expression of fear, sorrow, mortification and embarrassment. Every word in it sounds like dread of the future. You gather nothing of intention from it, and, at the end of every phrase, you exclaim, "God-" a-mercy upon these poor crea-"tures! What will they, what " can they, do!"

do, is, to be seech the King to take | not of a much higher order. As to our affairs out of the hands; to the mover and seconder of the take our earnings, to take our Address, young Mr. STUART fortunes, to take our fate out of WORTLEY, in his dragoon's dress, the hands of men whose measures, and Mr. Green (who is he?), in and whose measures alone, have his bag-wig and sword; all that brought us into that state, the I shall say is, that a gentleman existence of which, they tell us who saw them, assures me, that a couple of prettier gentlemen, and 62. So much for the Speech, of more fit for the office that they had to perform, have seldom been seen in any "Collective Wisdom' upon the face of the earth. This work of moving and seconding is a sort of initiation into the profession of a Collective-Wisdomite; and thus we have the satisfaction to know that these two personages are added to those which we had the happiness of possessing before, to make laws for us and to dispose of our money.

64. The talk itself, measures. in the 'Morning Herald,' eighteen feet three inches and a quarter in length, and two inches and a quarter in breadth! To 63. If such be the impressions read all this is what no man living made by the Speech, those made will expect of me; but my readby the talk which followed, were ers have a right to expect of me;

not, indeed, that I tell them the drawing the small notes, and nature of that measure, to which for establishing the new sort of the speech alludes at the end of the fourth paragraph, where it talks of "placing on a more firm "foundation the currency and " circulating credit of the coun-" try;" not that I tell them what the Ministers mean to do; but that I tell them what it appears to me that they said they had an intention to do. They were manifestly upon the feeling system,

banks.

65. I do not pretend to say that I have here given a correct description of the project; but, if I have, I have only to add, in the words of CROMWELL, when the Scotch army made a great movement to attack him, "I thank thee, "O Lord, for having delivered "them into my hands!" It is useless to say any thing more not knowing, apparently, what upon the subject at present; nor they shall do. This, however, I have I the time. There they are: gather: That they have made a there are the same Ministers; there bargain with the Bank of Eng- is the same "Collective Wisland, which will enable them to dom," still rejecting " Equitapass a law to have banking esta- BLE ADJUSTMENT"; and here am blishments in England with any I, still to tell them, that they never number of partners to each, and will get out of this difficulty withthat thus, the small partnerships out such adjustment. I should will naturally be dissolved. A se- not be at all surprised if we were cond measure, is, to put out of to have another "late panic," circulation all notes, under five even before any such law as this pounds, whether Bank of England can be passed. It is all a matter notes or other notes. Both mea- of mere accident: as much a matsures are to be a work of some time. | ter of accident as the blowing of Six months, or something of that the wind; but, at the very least, sort, is to be allowed for with- this measure cannot be adopted

large part of the community. repeatedly insisted on. Every contract made since the year 1822, and still remaining in force, will be violated. Every let me repeat my advice of last book-debt will be altered in its Every engagement for value. time will be to be fulfilled, not MENT; for, in spite of this talk, parties. Every Will, expressing be within your reach for another perverted from its intention. In short, the system will take another swag; rattle, rattle, rattle, will go the cargo to this new leeward side, and rain, and despair, and most dismal spot upon the face of

without most dreadful ruin to a mitigating measures which I so

66. However, to you, the Mechanics, and, indeed, to all men, week. GET GOLD WHILE YOU CAN. Lose not a MOagreeably to the intention of the be you not too sure that gold will specific sums in legacies, will be twenty days. Nothing was said specifically about Bank restriction; and, though the Smallnotes cannot be taken out of circulation without gold and silver coming to supply their place, I suicides, will make England the beseech you not to take your oaths that gold payments will not this globe. This will be the case be suspended, just for a little, while if I am right in my conception of preparations are making for the the intended measure; for, what | contemplated change! Only "susis it, after all, but merely a re- pended"! Not as a permanent returning to Peel's Bill; to the pro- measure; but recollect that the ject of RICARDO and the Scotch, suspension in 1797, which was at and that, too, without any of those first for six weeks, lasted for twentythe pay of this "dead-weight," Agreed, Mr. Alderman. think him in time, of what must to agree with you. be the end of this thing!

the debate, Mr. Alderman Wood spoke; and that, too, on a subject of very great importance; namely, a repeal of the Corn Laws. The Alderman said, "Repeal the you may save yourselves the trou-"Corn Laws; give the country " free trade in that article, and "then our manufacturers would England, that it will pay no man

two years. Bear this in mind, upon an equal footing of taxation that the interest of this debt, that with those of other countries. that the pay of this army, that the course, you would begin with the expense of this civil list; THAT taxes on malt, hops, candles, soap, ALL THESE NEVER CAN and leather. You mean, doubt-BE PAID IN GOLD. Bear less, that the dividends are no this in mind, and let every man longer to be paid in full; and who has a pound to put by, be- there, also, I have the happiness

68. But, gentlemen, if the 67. Just towards the close of Ministers adopt the above-mentioned measures about small notes, Mr. Alderman Wood may save himself the trouble of presenting petitions against the Corn Bill, and ble of signing such petitions; for the price of corn will be so low in " be able to carry on a compe- to bring it from the continent. In "tition with foreigners." I agree short, the Corn Bill was of no use with Mr. Alderman; and I agree to the landlords and farmers in with him, because he asks to have 1822; and Peel's Bill, observe, the people of this country put had not yet gone into full effect. Now, if they pursue the above gold and silver are to have a litplan, and have the power to carry the brass and pewter put into them. that plan into execution, Peel's Now, mind, I do not say that this Bill will go into full effect, and, mind, in less than a year after that, barring the effect of seasons, wheat will be about three shillings and ninepence a bushel, Winchester measure.

69. However, in all human probability, events much too terrible for me to dare to describe them, will come long before such a measure can be carried into effect.

70. You will observe, that noor about shillings; and this shyness would lead me to suspect that there is to be a change of the standard; that is to say, that we are to have smaller sovereigns, and smaller shillings; or that the

will be done; but I was monstrously jealous upon the subject, when I perceived that the Ministers said nothing about gold payments. However, though I may be wrong in my suspicions, no man can be wrong if he go now and get the gold of full weight and fineness. If such a measure should be in agitation, and should be attempted to be carried into effect, and should be acted upon to any extent, the disgrace will be equal thing was said last night about to the ruin, which, as I shall show PAYMENTS IN GOLD. No- in my next Register, will be as thing was said about sovereigns, great, or greater, than any which could proceed even from the above-described measure.

> I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant,

TO

### JOHN TREADWELL, ESQ.,

Of Salisbury Place, Long Island.

Kensington, 1st February, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

This is the time for recollections; and, amongst others, I, upon the present occasion, recollect things which are, in some sort connected with you, and which relate to the grand bursting and blowing up, which is now going on here; and of which I am about to give you some account. But, before I do that let me remark, that there is a scoundrel bookseller, at BALTIMORE, of the name of J. Robinson, who has reprinted and republished my GARDEN-ING BOOK, and has left out the DEDICATION, on which, being addressed to Mrs. TREADWELL, I set more value than on all the rest of the book. It was not good manners in the fellow, to republish the book at all, without asking my leave. Your laws allowed it, to be sure; but, so they and ours too do, of many things, which are, nevertheless, far from being acts which a really honourable man will commit. But, to leave out the dedication! Tol its best plume! And to do this, of one leaf of paper, not more than a quarter of a farthing in a huckstering caitiff.

the first place, beg you and Mrs. TREADWELL and Miss CAMPBELL to recollect, how many times, sitting in your hospitable house, I have foretold, that, at last, I should have a complete triumph over all the bubblers. You, I am satisfied, never believed; but the ladies did. You could not believe, that the "two Houses of Parliament"; that so many "noble lords and honourable gentlemen"; that such lots (oh! what lots!) of "statesmen" and "orators" and "ambassadors," and God only knows what besides, would ever get Old England into such a disgraceful mess as that which I said they would get her into. They have done it, however, and here am I, who had fled from their power for safety, and whose only crime was, having laboured to prevent this calamity; here am I to look on, while they are working like wasps in a barrel of tar.

Don't you recollect, that you were taking me (or I you, I forget which) down to New York, in a light wagon; that we overtook, on the road, Mr. Rufus King, formerly, and now again, your ambassador (or something) in London); that you introduced me to Mr. King; that we stopped at the half-way house to bait our horses; that Mr. King and I talked about England; that he spoke in praise garble my book! To strip it of of the talents of LORD GREN-VILLE; and that I said of that notoo, in order to save the expense ble person that which I do not choose to repeat here! But, this I will remind you and Mr. King of, volume! The mean and base va- that I said, that, if that BILL gabond! I will certainly send (Peel's), which Lord GRENVILLE out a crown-piece to be given to had applauded to the skies (desome black fellow to cowkin the claring it to be absolutely necessary in order to prevent a con-And, now for our bubble. I, in vulsion), were carried into full

borne in mind, the Bill has never not describe. yet been half, nor nearly half,

carried into full effect!

Don't you recollect, that, in August, 1819 (just before the above related affair) I came driving up to your door, and hallooed out, " Glorious news from England"; and that you laughed at me, when you found, that it was only an Act of Parliament about the Bank paying in gold; and that you were all astonished when I said, that that Act would make me be off home in a few weeks? same time, that the satisfaction, predictions gives me, is greatly heightened by reflecting on the spot and on the society, where and in which those predictions were first put forth.

After my return home, that is to say, in April 1820, I addressed a Letter to you, which was published in the Register of the 29th of that month. After stating to you the nature of the dispute relative to Reform, and showing that, avoiding ruin, I said, " If this " and degradation this country said that the remedy was confi-

effect, or any thing near it, there " has to endure." The question would be a dreadful revolution in has not been settled at all; and England. You smiled, and so the misery and degradation are in did Mr. King. That gentleman regular progress towards their is, luckily, here now, to see what natural result; a result which, is going on! And yet, let it be such as I think it will be, I dare

You have had a specimen of bank-breaking and of merchantbreaking at New York; but what is that to our grand and " illustrious" affair! Here have been rather better than a hundred banks break in the space of about two months; and there have been about three hundred gazetted bankrupts during the same time. In last Saturday's Gazette, containing the bankrupts for four days, there are no less than sixty bankruptcies. This, they say, is Don't you remember, that I said, fifteen more than ever were seen "Now we shall do? Now we in any one Gazette before. Sefifteen more than ever were seen "shall be safe! The serpent has veral of these bankers and bank-"bitten its own tail!" I pray rupts have broken for one, two, you to recall all these things to three, four, and some for five hunmind; and to be assured, at the dred thousand pounds each! And observe, that this visible breaking, which the accomplishment of my this open declared, notorious, official bankrupting, is only a specimen of what is going on in the breaking way. There are twenty men, at least, who fail for every one that appears in the Gazette. They make a compromise with the creditors; or they take the benefit, as it is called, of the Insolvent Act. Every great bankrupt drags down a whole district of smaller people; so that the thing extends to every part of the without it, there was no hope of community. There was a meeting at the Mansion-House here, a " question be settled amicably, little while ago, at which one Doc-"the greatness, as well as the tor ALEXANDER BARING declared " freedom of England, will be that it was nothing but a ground-" established for ages: if not, no less panic, arising from a " ple-"man can foresee what misery thora of money"; and the Doctor

dence; whereupon the crew set up a general shout of " Confidence! Confidence! Confidence!" In spite of this, however, the breaking has continued on without interruption: bankers, merchants, traders, builders, all sorts of people appear to be involved in the ruin: men become insolvent by scores: the smashing is such that one can compare it to nothing upon earth except the smashing of crockery ware, in the hands of a great clumsy, red-cheeked kitchen wench from the country, with a London footman turning her brains with his palaver; and that is a smashing, you know, which, though it may be music to some people, is more than enough to make the mistress' hair stand

on end upon her head.

Yet, if this were all, I should hardly call upon you for pity in our behalf. These breaking people, very nearly the whole of them, deserve to break. They deserve to be made beggars. Nature formed them to sweep the streets, that honest merchants and tradesmen, and gentlemen of real property, might walk with clean They made themselves shoes. gamblers. They had no property. A false paper money, of various descriptions, put them in possession of other men's property; and those other men now demand their property back. But the worst of it is, an infinite number of persons are thrown out of employment by the stagnation which this breaking produces; and hundreds of thousands of people are upon the verge of starvation. That you may have a specimen of these, I shall here insert a few extracts from our delightful newspapers. The articles are all dated within these ten days.

"The prevailing distress among the silk-manufacturers in various parts of the kingdom has imposed on us the duty of making particular inquiry on the subject as it relates to this town. There are here usually in action about 2,000 looms, and the number of persons employed upon them, men, women, and children, at two to each loom, with about 400 throwsters, give a total of 4,400 hands engaged in this the stapletrade of the town. From 170 to 200 looms have been recently stopped,a circumstance which, however regretful in itself, affords some relative consolation, if we advert to the alleged amount of suffering among the manufacturers in Coventry, Macclesfield, and other provincial places, and especially in that vast hive of industry, Spitalfields. In all those scenes of labour and skill, the extent of the evil with which the trade is now visited has been far more severely felt than in this town, which is probably, in some measure, to be attributed to the comparative cheapness of the necessaries of life, and the rivalry of the master manufacturers in allowing liberal wages to their work-people. So important is their desire of securing industrious artisans, that no one of good character has been yet dismissed from his employment, and it affords us sincere pleasure to state, that no augmentation of parochial expense on account of the poor has been yet experienced.

"It is true that serious forebodings are entertained by many intelligent persons, founded on the present threatening aspect of the silk-trade, and the principals of the factories in this town anticipate the necessity of speedily diminishing their demands for labour; but whether this results from the present languishing state of commercial business in general, or is solely attributable, as is alleged, to the proposed ministerial arrangements in respect to the admission of foreign manufactured silks, we do not presume to offer any opinion. In sarsnets and lightly wrought silks, we

neither France, or any other country, can successfully vie with our fabrics; and since it is only in brocaded silks, or the more fanciful and delicate ingenuities of manufacture, that our continental neighbours can for the present surpass us, it is hoped that both the immediate mischief and impending dangers will soon pass away. The enlightened policy of Ministers entitles them to the most favourable interpretation of every measure they may adopt in pursuance of the liberal system on which they appear determined to act, and it is but reasonable to presume that they were in possession of every fact which is now adduced to discourage them from further prosecuting their intentions, at the moment when the proposed alterations in the silk-trade were resolved It is difficult, however, to reconcile this consideration with the appalling statements we daily meet with on the subject. At all events, we have taken pains to protect ourselves from any charge of exaggera. tion or mis statement, and hope not to be compelled to recur to the topic with superadded feelings of regret.

"The Stock Market was visibly affected yesterday by the state of things out of doors, and the general gloom diffused by the commercial failures. Consols for the account closed at 80 \(\frac{3}{3}\), being a decline of one-half per cent. on the transactions of the day. Most of the foreign securities were also much depressed."

"It was stated yesterday on Change, that the firm of Messrs. Campbell, Bowden, and Co. had stopped payment, an event which, on account of the very estimable character of the leading partner, was heard with universal regret. The gentleman whose name appears as second partner has, we believe, been dead several years. Some other failures were also announced, but not of sufficient importance to justify our mention of the names of the parties as matter of general interest. The existing distress does, in fact, spread into every class of the mercantile

are informed, on good authority, that neither France, or any other country, can successfully vie with our fabrics; and since it is only in brocaded silks, or the more fanciful and delicate ingenuities of manufacture, that our continental neighbours can for the moseau, at the first clearance."

"A public meeting of the silkthrowsters was assembled on Tuesday last at Congleton, in Cheshire, where, out of a population of 10,000 inhabitants, no less than 4,500 derive their subsistence from the silk business, a very large proportion of whom, we regret to learn, are out of employ. In Macclesfield there are between 9 and 10,000 persons wholly unemployed, and it is feared that the number will increase. The poor-rates there have become unusually heavy, and the sums paid in wages are diminished by nearly 11,000l. per week."

"Commercial Embarrassments.—We do not remember a period at which there has been so deep and general a feeling of depression amongst commercial men as is now prevalent. It is not in one trade only, but in all, that a great extent of suffering exists. In the woollen branches, we hear the most appalling accounts of the dismissal of work people, the stoppage of masters, and the general destruction of confidence. silk trade there is a most serious degree of stagnation and distress (this we have not denied, however inadequate to its production, we might think the causes assigned for it); and in the cotton trade the state of things is daily becoming more serious—we may say, fast approximating to that of the worst of any of the other staple manufactures of the country. A very large number of hand-weavers, we hear, are dismissed from week to week; the stocks of power-loomcloth and cotton goods generally are accumulating rapidly; yarns very heavy: and though the prices, both of these and of goods, are decidedly lower than any former period, the reduction in value has not yet created any accession of demand. The fact

which at present afford much temp- present loss, on the import of upland tation to shippers, whilst the home cottons is, we believe, little less than trade is for a time in a considerable degree extinguished. Transactions in those parts of the country where there have been many bank failures are necessarily suspended; the old circulating medium, that of local paper, has been taken in a great degree away, and nothing has yet been obtained to supply its place.—To what extent the disastrous consequences of this state of things may go, it is impossible to form an opinion; the convulsion has been far more extensive and more ruinous than we had apprehended; it has lasted for a longer time; and as yet we see no symptoms of amendment. What then is best to do? If, as we are inclined to think, over production is one great cause of the present state of the cotton trade, the remedy obviously is to manufacture less, until the glut has been removed, and this course is now being very much adopted. In addition to many of the chief spinners in this town and its immediate vicinity, who are already working short time, a similar step has been taken, or resolved on, by the spinners at Burnley, Blackburn, Stockport, and Bolton; and we believe it is in contemplation at Hyde, and in other places. The plan of working during fewer hours is much better than that of stopping a portion of the machinery, inasmuch as by the former means all the hands are kept employed, and earning something, which is, at least, better than a parish allowance; and this without any disadvantage to the master. Liverpool, we understand, the depression and alarm is even much greater than in this town. The prices of cotton are rapidly falling: no one knows where they will stop, and the reduced rate at which consumption will go on must tend to depress them still more. This effect, however much it may be deprecated, appears inevitable; and the consequence, we fear, will be the occurrence, in that port, of further insolvencies. The

50 per cent."—Manchester Mercury.

" At Arbroath, no less than fifty hecklers have been paid off by their different masters, and it is understood that many more will be discharged when their work on hand is finished. The wages, in general, have suffered a very considerable reduction, and some masters have discharged the whole of their spinners."

"In Paisley, a great many weavers are at present unemployed. Some hundreds, especially of silk weavers, are out of work; and there is as yet no prospect of relief. Several individuals and families are, in the meantime, struggling with great difficulties, and week after week standing in great need of the sympathy and assistance of the benevolent and cha-

ritable."

"The temporary stoppage of a great publishing house at the east end of Prince's-street, has been felt as a calamity to Scotland; and so it will, if it should be permanent; but we are most anxious to think that the partners may be allowed to continue the management of a business, which has given encouragement to authors, and employment to tradesmen, to such an unexampled extent. The projects of Constable and Co. were magnificent; and it will be found, we believe, that on the whole, they were also successful. than one of those just on the tapis, were full of promises, not only as mercantile speculations, but as means of accomplishing public good. These, we trust, happen what may in the winding up of the affairs, will yet be proceeded with. To us, it is matter of the deepest regret, that gentlemen who had so long occupied such a high place in the public estimation, and whose enterprize and judgment had conferred so many benefits on their country, should now be placed in so painful a situation. We feel deeply for them, and for those alsothe deserving as well as the giftedwho are at least present sufferers;

but when we think of the extent of |-either from vague and general fear property that must be on hand, the number of valuable works which either belong to the company exclusively, or in the right of publishing which they have an interest, in connection with their numerous claims to sympathy and support, we cannot believe that the consequences will or can be disastrous. Our wish is to view matters on the brightest side. It is the duty of the press, indeed, to be at least cool, at a time when the public seem inclined to yield every thing to vague fears, to magnify all that is unfavourable greatly beyond its true dimensions. Sir Walter Scott, it is said, is here very deeply involved; but the author of Marmion, of the Lady of the Lake, and of the Scotch Novels, is not thus to be borne down: Scotland - Britain cannot permit such a misfortune to befal them. To all concerned. we trust there will be a favourable rebound. Even the bankers must regain confidence. Neither the skill nor the capital of the country is yet lost; and it will depend on their firmness and good sense, whether the industry of the country shall be seriously obstructed. There would have been some failures, although there had been no shock to papercredit in England-no panic extending to Scotland. But much of the present stagnation in business is owing to groundless alarms, There still is capital, stock, property, skill and activity in the country; and if matters shall be managed with judgment and nerve, there is very little additional risk in bankers affording a fair and reasonable amount of accommodation to persons in business. Let them beware, therefore, of all at once running from one extreme to another. If unnecessarily timid now -if they decline taking the trouble of being satisfied that they are and may be safe—and of giving assistmay rely upon it, that, at no distant period, they will be sufferers—that the evils which they inflict on others

-or from a desire to obtain higher gains by fund speculations-will re-

coil upon their own heads.

"There have been one large, and several smaller, though not inconsiderable, failures in Dundee—there is stagnation in Glasgow-and fear, to some extent or other, everywhere; but these circumstances, which are by no means unexpected, or so very serious as many will have them to be, instead of leading to despair, or being converted into new and additional grounds of alarm, should induce the leading capitalists and merchants of Scotland to adopt some joint measures for re-assuring the public mind. What is there, either in the public relations, or internal condition of the country, that should warrant any one in assuming that the present depressed state of feeling can continue?"-Scotsman.

" Trade in Glasgow. - The distresses that we ventured to predict as likely to result from the money panic, are now overflowing in every quarter, and many highly respectable merchants, manufacturers, and traders, find no little difficulty in keeping their heads above the water. The lessening of the amount—the limiting of the time-and the increasing of the rate of discountsare severely felt in Glasgow; and within the short space of twenty days, nearly the same number of houses are reported to have fallen in consequence. The state of business in Glasgow is as gloomy as it can well be imagined. This is an awful fact, and a fact, the publication of which, at an earlier period, might have augmented the evil; but it is now too notorious for further concealment. Complaints are heard on every side, and the distress appears to be not only grievous, but general. To specify particular branches, even if we could do so, would be imprudent, but we confess that we cannot. All are alike affected; and though some have borne it better than others, it is not because those have

have been less able to bear it."-

Free Press.

"That most classes of the community should be, in some degree, affected by the unprecedented embarrassments now experienced must be expected, but it is melancholy to observe the effect it produces on the working classes at this season of the year. The demand for manufactures decreases, and the manufacturers are obliged to turn off a number of their men who cannot elsewhere meet with employment. These effects, occasioned by the general state of the country, and the system of overtrading, are in some cases ascribed to the approaching admission of foreign manufactures; but the manufacturers, by raising this outcry against the competition of foreign goods, show great want of tact in depreciating their own commodities, and would be uncommonly aunoyed if they were to be really believed. That the proposed measures have produced some stagnation in particular branches of trade must be admitted; though the particular depression of those manufactures has been caused by the alarms of the manufacturers themselves. We trust that the present general distress will be but temporary, and that in the course of two or three months, before which time the extent of the late commotion will be known, the opening Spring will be attended with prospects." -- Birmingham brighter Journal.

"The partners of the late firm, Messrs. Sir W. Elford, Tingcombe, and John Were Clark, must, we hear, surrender and make their appearance before the Commissioners, at the third meeting of the Creditors, to be holden at the Royal Hotel, on the 4th February next. Many rumours are in circulation as to the probable amount which will be paid in the pound; it was, in an early stage of the bankruptcy, imagined that upwards of 10s. would be realised from the assets of the estate, but it is now

had less to bear, but because these generally considered that 6s. will be the extent—of course, a great deal of this calculation must be founded on surmise. We have been informed, from very good authority, that the debts owing by the firm amount to about 330,000l."-Dev. Freeholder.

" The distress of the mercantile interests is become truly alarming, and unless something can speedily be done to relieve them, we fear the evil will go on increasing. One of the most remarkable proofs of the extent of commercial embarrassment is the fact, that at the Stamp Office in London, the weekly receipts for stamps (exclusive of Newspaper stamps) have been 12,000l. less than they were two months ago. A more conclusive illustration than this cannot be offered. 'The fact has been communicated to us from an authority which we consider to be unquestionable."—Macclesfield Herald.

"We regret to notice that an important failure is stated to have taken place in Liverpool. The individual referred to has always been highly respected, and hitherto considered an opulent man; but the late enormous depreciation in mercantile property has been beyond what he could sustain. His debts in this town, where he has wealthy and highly respectable relatives, are considerable, but not very heavy."-Manch.

Guar.

"A gentleman noticed two children in Heckmondwicke, last week, actually eating from a pig's trough, and carrying away what they could not eat, to relieve the cravings of nature when hunger returned. Many families in that place were said to be starving for want of food."-Leeds Patriot.

The last paragraph is worthy your particular attention. "Oh! the roast beef of Old England!" will occur to you, as you read it. It is no bad spe-cimen of the scale of living of a large part of the English people;

the same time that there are half their worth, and of devouring twenty or thirty thousand elegant new houses building for the use of the Jews and Jobbers, in the environs of this enormous and devouring wen; a country so splendid in appearance, with a people so truly miserable, was never before seen in the world. Nothing short of universal famine and death amongst the labouring classes can exceed that which they now have to endure.

Such are the effects of loans, of funds and of paper-money. How should there be other effects arise from a system, which in its very nature takes the dinner from the poor man and gives it to the rich; takes away his clothing, his bedding, his fuel, makes him a slave ten thousand times more miserable than the slaves in Jamaica. This system has enabled that sly, sleek, meek, money-getting tribe, the Quakers, to suck up no small part of the earnings of the people. Nothing can be more striking than the effects of this system with regard to the Quakers. Its tendency is to draw money into great masses; to create middle men, who hand the produce of the earth about from one to the other; in such a way as to give a profit upon a bushel of wheat to seven or eight of them, before that bushel of wheat gets from the farmer to the consumer. This cunning sect form a large portion of these middle men. addition to this, they form a considerable portion of the moneymakers; by which they not only get double interest for any real position, never could have bee money that they may have, but the offspring of his own mind. they also obtain the means of dealing to the greatest possible that ever existed. All their pro-

and this is going on, observe, at advantage; of getting things for all around them. This sect, in England, never WORK. Only think of there being a " religion," or rather, a thing called a religion, serving as the bond of union of a whole sect, not one of whom ever does any work! You always see them as clean as a new pin, and their backs as straight as a gun stick. They are worse than the Jews; for these devils do work sometimes. They carry oranges about the streets; and their religion, or rather their particular species of blasphemy, requires them to slaughter their own meat, and to cook it; but the Quakers do not do even these things. people of other religions are their menials and their slaves, and they have been, for a long time, living upon the sweat and blood of the rest of the community. their "religion" forbids them to wield a sword or to pull a trigger, though the country in which they fatten be invaded by a foreign enemy.

Would you believe, that Mr. BROUGHAM, as if this cunning sect were not already sufficiently indulged, proposed, some time ago, to pass a law to make their affirmations, as they call them, equal to other men's oaths, even in cases of life and death! Was there ever impudence equal to this heard of in this world before? Some of the sect must have moved him to do this, he never would have volunteered it of his own head. Such a reflection upon the church; such a scandalous proposition, never could have been

This is the cunningest crew

fessions of meekness; their dress; | men wholly different from those their scrupulousness about paying tithes; these are all bottomed in the most profound, the most studied and deep dissimulation. All men of sense know this very well; and the Government knows it, as well as other men. The Government cannot like a sect because it objects to tithes; and because it will not fight, even in case of invasion. This the sly sect knows very well, too. But, the sect has something that makes up for all demerits, namely, its principle of passive obedience and non - resistance. The sect will obey any thing that has power. It cares not what it is, nor who it is. It has no regard for country. It will be a slave if you like; but it will be a fat slave, a favourite slave. This is what makes the sect a favourite with governments; and it has been indulged here, till it has, at last, been one of the great agents of producing the present unparalleled distress and misery. It shuns all office; it will have no responsibility; it seeks never to be named in public except in works of cant; its desire is, and it has succeeded thus far, in working along silently, living in ease and plenty, and accumulating masses of property, at the expense of the rest of the community.

I may be told, that I formerly had very different notions with regard to this sect. In the first place, my acquaintance amongst them began amongst such as were farmers and labourers; and you that the whole sect is bad, upon know very well, that the mercantile Quakers in America were If a serpent sting me, and I lose always looked upon as a class of my arm, am I not justified in de-

their yea and nay phraseology; that belonged to agriculture. their abhorrence of bloodshed; The truth is, that that sobriety, that economy, that order, that simplicity of manners, which are so excellent, when applied to good purposes, become so many sources of extraordinary mischief when applied to bad purposes. A sober thief; a regular living thief, is a great deal more dangerous than a drunken and disorderly thief. However, in England, the sect, taken as a whole, is a very different thing to what it is in America. There, it takes its share of the various labours of the country, along with other men. Here it performs no labour at all. It seems to have taken its " affirmation" never to work; and, in all deep contrivances for the making of money, for the taking of advantage of the unwary, it surpasses even the Jews. It well knows all the mischiefs of papermoney; but it well knows all the gains attending it; and amongst those who have been turned up in the "late panic," this sly sect make a most conspicuous figure. "Late panic" was what even they did not foresee; and I verily believe, that the destruction of the paper-money system will go very far towards the breaking up of this sect, at which I shall rejoice exceedingly.

"Come, come!" you will say, "is not Isaac WRIGHT at the bottom of all this ?" Not at the bottom of all of it, my friend. But, suppose I say yes? Have I not a right to judge in that way? Have I not a right to conclude that very ground, and no other?

testing all serpents? No, no! told me that he answered him This does not apply to other sects, (and I am sure he did), that, if as it applies to this. Recollect, this sect possesses the power of expelling its members. It exercises a supervising power, as to the conduct of every one of its members, mark that I beseech you; for, it is the existence and exercise of that very power, which has done more than any thing else, to give the sect a character for purity. It owes its character for integrity and purity to the none existence of this very power. "Oh!" say people, "if " a Quaker do any thing wrong he " is disowned, he is read out of " meeting; therefore, we have " security for the good behaviour "of the Quaker." Now, then, how stands my case with Isaac WRIGHT! He had a packetship, in which people took places to come to England. I took my place of him, in person, and agreed for the sum; he found the next day, that the English Consul would not give him a letter of health, and that he should lose some other passengers, if he took me; therefore, when I tendered him the money, which I did before witnesses, he would not take it, and refused to let me come in his ship, though the season was getting late, and though he well knew that my wife and family expected me by that ship. And, what was his defence of his conduct? Why, he told Doctor TAYLOR, who is at New York now, and to whom I appeal for the truth of what I say; he told Docagreement with me, because if he by my passage. Doctor TAYLOR It is well known, that annual re-

that were a justification of his conduct, no breach of faith would ever stand in need of a justification. The villain would give no answer, either verbal or written, to my remonstrances on the subject; but his son, in answer to the representations of my son, who pleaded the cruel disappointment to his mother and sisters; in answer to this pleading, the sleek and sly young caitiff coolly observed: "Father is very sorry; " but, thou seest, friend COBBETT, "that father would have lost two " or three passengers, if he had "let friend Cobbett go in the " ship."

This is the case. Every part of this case was notorious at New York. Every Quaker knew it, and several did reprobate WRIGHT's conduct. But, there the sly, slatefaced reptile sfill is, not disowned, not read out, for this infamous act. Every fact relating to the case was stated at the time, and in print. There were witnesses in abundance at New York; but the hypocritical banditti which disown a poor man for a mere trifle; for marrying anybody but a Quakeress; for uttering a swearing expression; that banditti, who have no remorse when they blast a young woman's character for ever, for faults, which, though they be faults, ought always to be chastised in mercy; this cunning banditti has held, since that time, five annual meetings in New York. and this slate-faced vagabond is tor TAYLOR that he broke his still a member of their society. That society is, as is well known, a had not broken it, he would have branch of the one general society, lost more than he would have got the trunk of which is in England.

ports go from all the branches to the trunk, and therefore the whole of this affiliated gang is responsible to me.

alone, renders you of any more consequence in our eyes than the straggling tribes of Africa. We, here, are a very compact body.

Now, then, have I not a clear right to assail the whole of this combination? How are evils of this sort to be corrected, if you deny me this right? But, after all, what has this to do with the workings of the sect in England? Can any man say that I have overcharged the picture which I have given of that sect? My having formerly entertained a different opinion of Quakers in general, may be ascribed to my want of judgment, and a want of reflection, want of experience; it may even be ascribed to fickleness, to caprice, nay, to interested motives, if you please; but it can, in no way, tend to lessen the weight of the observations which I have now made, with regard to the operations of that cunning sect in England, which sect, I repeat, has contributed very largely towards the present distresses and misery of this country.

So much for the Quakers; and now, I conclude with expressing to you my opinion, that, if your country persevere in its papermoney system, many years will not pass over your heads without your tasting of its bitter fruits. The English Ministers are not, I suppose, quite mad enough to see you building such parcels of ships of war, without feeling some degree of uneasiness; and, as if for the purpose of comforting Englishmen, you seem to be irretrievably involved in a system of paper-money, which, if it be persevered in for some few years longer, will, to a certainty, break to pieces that union, which, and which

alone, renders you of any more consequence in our eyes than the straggling tribes of Africa. We, here, are a very compact body. The paper-money may produce tremendous shocks: it may produce (though I trust it will not be suffered to produce) a revolution in the State; but, with you, it will destroy the State. It will split you up, it will produce a parcel of wrangling republics, formidable to nobody but to one another.

Most sincerely wishing all of you health and happiness,
I remain,

Your faithful friend and Most obedient servant, WM. COBBETT.

## SIR THOS. BEEVOR, BART.

London, 12th Jan. 1826.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING addressed the public, some days ago, on the subject of a subscription for the purpose of raising a sum of money, necessary to defray the expenses of an endeavour to place Mr. Cobbett in Parliament; and having, at the same time, intimated my intention of appointing a day for the friends of the undertaking to meet me in London, for the purpose of agreeing on the mode of proceeding in conducting the subscription, and in the execution of the object of it; I have now the honour to invite those gentlemen, who are disposed to second my views, to meet me, at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, at one o'clock in the day, of Wednesday, the eighth of February.

I have received letters of en-

couragement and advice from many gentlemen, who also have done me the honour to say that they will be present at the Meeting; amongst others, from the Honourable Member for Boston, Colonel Johnson. The other names are too numerous to be all inserted; and it would be manifestly improper to make a selection.

I beg leave to request Gentlemen to be punctual as to the hour of meeting. Mr. Cobbett will be present to state the grounds upon which he thus presents himself to the public.

THOS. B. BEEVOR.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending January 21.

	-	
D	Quarter	
P- 10.92	LIMOSTES	ж.

	8.	d.	an comment of the comment	8.	d.
Wheat .	60	3	Oats	25	2
Rye	42	4	Beans	39	4
Barley .	 57	1	Pease	43	9

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, January 21.

						1000		
	Qrs.		£.	4.	d.	1	8.	d.
Wheat	2,846	for	8,995	9	4.4	verage	, 63	2
Barley	2,007		3,788	7	2		.37	9
Oats	8,093		11,654	17	6		,28	9
Rye				-				
Beans	609		.1,693	5	2.,		.41	10
Pense .	, 397		. 930	7	3.,		.46	10

Friday, Jan. 27.—The arrivals of most Grain this week are tolerably good, and Flour continues to come in large quantities. Wheat met a slow sale at the terms of Monday. Barley for malting fully maintains last quotations; other kinds are very dull. Beans and Pease are without variation. Oats meet a very dull sale at the rates last reported.

Monday, Jan. 30.—There has been a good supply during the last week, and this morning the arrivals are tolerably fair, chiefly from the counties adjacent. The quantity of Flour is again rather large. The samples of Wheat at the market this morning are generally damp, and the sale is in consequence extremely dull. A few superfine parcels have reached last week's quotations, but for all other sorts the price may be quoted 1s. to 2s. lower, and most of the samples are left on hand unsold.

The Trade for Barley continues in a very dull state, and is again reported 1s. per qr. lower. Beans meet a very heavy sale, and hardly maintain last quotations. Pease also are dull, though there are not many at market. Oats continue in plentiful supply, and the demand being limited to the satisfying immediate wants, the Trade is therefore dull, and except for samples of fine colour, the prices must be considered rather lower. In flour no alteration.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended January 21.

	Qrs		Qrs.
Wheat	29,805	Beans Pease	17,955
Rye	187	Beans	3,273
Barley	38,809	Pease	1.516

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack ......55s. — 60s.
—— Seconds ......52s. — 54s.
—— North Country ...45s. — 50s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Jan. 23 to Jan. 27, both inclusive.

Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat 4,794		900
Barley 4,147	Linseed	-
Malt 7,836	Rapesced.	-
Oats22,858	Brank	-
	Mustard	-
Flour 12,887	Flax	_
Rye	Hemp	_
Pease 1,686	Seeds	-
Foreign Barle	y, 7,180;	Oats,
2,175 quarters.	of the said	

Monday, Jan. 30.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1,793 firkins of Butter, and 1,577 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 28 casks of Butter. The Butter and Bacon Markets continue very dull, and transactions are on a very limited scale.

City, 1st Feb. 1826.

### BACON.

Landed: 50s. to 54s.

### BUTTER.

Landed: Carlow, 90s. to 94s.; Belfast, 90s. to 92s.; Waterford, 84s. to 88s.

#### CHEESE.

Cheshire, 60s. to 84s. Double Gloucester, 60s. to 70s.; Single, 60s. to 68s.

There have been many inconsiderable failures since our last; but there has also been one which is likely to produce extensive effects. The parties are Agents; and having been known to have the support and recommendation of an eminent London Banking House, the country people did not hesitate to entrust their Cheese to them for sale, or the country bankers to discount their acceptances. This occurrence, it is thought, will affect the credit of agents in general in this trade; their business being of a nature similar to that of the house in question.

Thursday Morning.

There has been another Public Auction of Butter this morning. The buyers being very backward (the terms were to be cash, allowing discount); the auctioneer became impatient, and declared that he would not for 50l. have it said by "Cobbett," next Saturday, that the Butter was not sold. First quality Sligo Butter sold for 67s. to 70s.; Seconds, 62s. to 63.; Thirds, 55s. to 56s.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 30.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

					A STATE OF THE STA	
	s.	d.		s. '	d.	
Beef	4	0	to	5	0	
Mutton	4	0 -	-	5	2	
Veal	5	6 .	_	6	6	
Pork						
easts 2,268	18	hee	p		17,3	10
easts 2,268 alves 116	1	Pigs			773	90

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	S.	d.	8.	d.
Beef	. 3.	. 4 to	4.	4
Mutton	. 3	8 -	4	6
Veal	3	8 -	5	8
Pork	4	0 -	6	0
			600	

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	T.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef		. 3	2	to	4	2
Mutton .		3	8	_	4	4
Veal		. 4	4	-	6	0
Pork						

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10d. by the full-priced Bakers.

### COAL MARKET, Jan. 27.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
684 Newcastle.. 384 33s. 0d. to 40s. 9d.
22 Sunderland.. 154 33s. 0d.— 42s. 6d-

### POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware £3	0	to	5	10	
Middlings2	10	_	2	15	
Chats2	5	-	0	0	
Common Red 0	0	-	0	0	
Onions 0s. 0d0s.	. Od	. pe	er b	ush	i,

## Borough, per Ton.

Ware £3	10	to	4	15
Middlings2			2	10
Chats1	10	-	2	5
Common Red 0				

### HAY and STRAW, per Load.

### COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Be	arley.		Oats.		-	Beans.			Pease.		
	s. t	o s. d.		0 8. (		"s. t	O S.			) S.			0 5.	
Aylesbury	64	70 0	38	42	- 1	25	-	0	46	-	0	₹54	60	0
Banbury	58	70 0	38	44	0	28	32	0	48	50	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	60	72 0	34	42	0	24	-	0	50	55	0	0	0	0
Bridport	60	64 0	34	40	0	24	27	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford	60	72 0	36	41	0	25	31	0	38	40	0	40	42	0
Derby	68	74 0	32	45	0	25	30	0.	46	52	0	0	0	0
Devizes	56	72 0	35	45	0	24	32	0	44	56	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	50	65 0	34	38	0	25	27	0	48	54	0	0	0	0
Exeter	64	72 0	36	46	0	22	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye	62	67 0	31	35	0	21	26	0	33	38	0	35	40	0
Guildford	60	79 0	37	41	6	-27	34	0	47	52	0	49	52	0
Henley	64	76 0	33	46	0	24	32	0	45	50	0	48	52	0
Horncastle	56	62 0	35	40	0	20	24	0	38	48	0	36	42	0
Hungerford	62	73 0	32	43	0	23	33	0	44	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes	56	66 0	40	42	0	23	25	0	40	42	0	46	0	0
Newbury	52	78 0	34	43	0	22	30	0	50	-55	0	48	50	0
Northampton	58	68 0	38	42	0	22	26	0	45	47	0	0	0	0.
Nottingham	66	0.0	41	0	0	26	0	0.	46	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	59	78 0	34	46	0	20	33	0	48	52	0	46	51	0
Stamford	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Stowmarket	60	66 0	30	38	0	24	28	0	38	0	0	40	0	0
Swansea	72	0 0	36	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	63	0 0	36	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	64	84 0	32	44	0	26	32	0	43	50	0	48	52	-
Warminster	54	72 0	34	45	0	24	32	0	50	58		0	0	0
Winchester	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	28	33 0	25	29	0	17	21	6	18	20	-	17	. 19	-
Haddington*	28	33 0	26	30	0	16	21	0	17	21		17	20	V 1750 W
	1											1 .	4. 11	-

<sup>\*</sup> Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—The arrivals of Grain during the past week were very moderate, although the winds were more favourable for importations, and the demand for each description of Grain was confined to the Millers and Dealers here for their immediate wants, inasmuch as the navigable conveyances to the interior were not clear of the ice, and the sales effected were at about the prices last noted.

Imported into Liverpool from the 17th to 23th Jan., 1826, inclusive:—Wheat 5,049; Barley 3,360; Oats 14,270; Malt 3,990; Beans, 921; and Pease 218 qrs. Flour, 5,845 sacks, per 280lbs. Oatmeal, 1,310 packs,

per 240lbs.

Norwich, Jan. 28.—We had a large supply of Wheat to-day, and a much larger of Barley, the former sold from 56s. to 62s.; White, to 64s.; the Barley was 2s. per quarter cheaper than last week, prices from 28s. to 38s.; Oats, not a great many samples shown, prices 21s. to 27s.; Beans, 37s. to 40s.; Pease, 38s. to 41s.; Boilers, to 58s. per quarter; and Flour, from 47s. to 49s. per sack.

Bristol, Jan. 28.—The sales of Corn, &c. at our market are very limited, and the prices below quoted are nearly correct. Some foreign Corn (chiefly Barley), has arrived here within the last few days.—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. 3d. to 5s. 6d; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 52s. per bag.

Ipswich, Jan. 28.—Our supply of all Grain to-day was by no means large, and the sale was dull at lower prices. Barley 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and Wheat also. Prices as follow:—Wheat 57s. to 64s.; Barley, 30s. to 38s.; Beans, 38s. to 40s.; and Pease, 38s. to 40s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Jan. 28—Wheat met a dull sale to-day, at from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans steady at last week's prices.—Red Wheat, 52s. to 58s.; White ditto, 58s. to 60s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 34s. to 38s. per quarter. Grinding Barley, 1s. per stone.

Wakefield, Jan. 27.—A few vessels which were near at hand have got up, but the frost setting in again, has stopped the navigation. The demand continues very limited, but the value of all sorts of Grain remains the same as on this day se'nnight.

Manchester, Jan. 28.—We cannot notice any alteration in prices of any articles in Grain this week. The buyers are extremely cautious in their purchases, and none but those in immediate want come into the market, from the probability of the depression in money matters causing a decline in prices.—Wheat, English, 10s. to 10s. 3d. per bushel of 70lbs.; ditto Irish, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; Oats, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. per bushel of 45lbs.; Barley, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per bushel of 60lbs.; Beans, 50s. to 54s. per qr.; Malt, 46s. to 52s. per six bushels; and Flour 50s. to 54s. per sack of 280lbs.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 28.—We had again a large supply of Wheat from the farmers, and some arrivals from the north this morning; but the condition being improved by the frost, and the millers being short of stock, the sale was tolerably brisk at last week's prices. Malting Barley, both English and foreign, sells more readily at 1s. per quarter advance; and grinding Barley is also rather dearer.—Wheat, new, 54s. to 64s.; foreign, 50s. to 56s.; Rye, 40s. to 42s.; foreign, 32s. to 36s.; Barley, 35s. to 38s.; foreign, 28s. to 35s.; Malt, 62s. to 66s.; Oats, 22s. to 29s.; foreign, 19s. to 21s.; Beans, 42s. to 46s.; Pease, white, 54s. to 60s. per quarter, imperial measure. Flour, 48s. per sack.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 28.—We had a tolerable supply of fat Cattle to this day's market, the sale for them was dull, at 8s. 3d. per stone of 14lbs. The supply of Store Stock was not good either in quantity or quality; what few Scots were sold obtained 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone when fat; a few inferior Short Horns were offered for sale and remained unsold.

Horncastle, Jan. 28.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to

7d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

Bristol, Jan. 26.—Beef, from  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 7d.; Mutton,  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 7d.; and Pork,

51d. to 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

Munchester, Jan 26.—This day affords a very small supply of Cattle and Sheep, for which higher prices were asked, and in a few instances obtained, but the demand was soon satisfied, and things went off dull at the close, at nearly last week's prices.—Beef,  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 7d.; Mutton, 6d. to 8d.; Veal,  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ .; and Pork, 5d to 7d. per lb. sinking offal.

At Morpeth market, on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being many buyers, prices were much the same.—Beef, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; and Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per stone,

sinking offal.

### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended January 21, 1826.

	Wheat.		Bari	ley.	Oa	ts.	
	5.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d.	
London *	60	0	.38	11	.29	11	
Essex	.61	7	.38	2	.26	6	
Kent		5	.37	9	.25	5	
Sussex	.59	0	.38			1	
Suffolk	57	5		1		1	
Cambridgeshire						9	
Norfolk				10		0	
Lincolnshire				9		0	
Yorkshire				3		6	
Durham		3		4		6	
Northumberland				10		0	
Cumberland				8		7	
Westmoreland			34			8	
Lancashire			40		7.	0	
Cheshire			48			-	
Gloucestershire	67.	8.	43			7.7	
Somersetshire			40	4		8	
Monmouthshire			. 44			-	
Devonshire							
Cornwall			37			5	
			36			90.00	
Dorsetshire			37			5	
Hampshire	.09			0		9	
North Wales	.66			4		1	
South Wales	.02	4	35	10	18	0	

<sup>\*</sup> The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.